

XP-002274622

AN - 1998-232868 [21]

AP - DE19970609827 19971024; EP19970402526 19971024; [Based on EP0838832]
; EP19970402526 19971024; FR19960013127 19961028; JP19970309493
19971027; US19970955363 19971021; EP19970402526 19971024

CPY - COMS

DC - V05

DS - AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

FS - EPI

IC - H01J9/00 ; H01J9/16 ; H01J9/18 ; H01J9/32 ; H01J9/38 ; H01J29/94

IN - LEVIS M; MEYER R; SOURIAU J; SOURIAU J C

MC - V05-D07E V05-L03C5A V05-L05D1 V05-M03A

PA - (COMS) COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE

PN - DE69709827E E 20020228 DW200223 H01J9/18 000pp

- EP0838832 A1 19980429 DW199821 H01J9/18 Frn 012pp

- FR2755295 A1 19980430 DW199824 H01J9/38 000pp

- JP10255660 A 19980925 DW199849 H01J9/38 010pp

- US6077141 A 20000620 DW200035 H01J9/00 000pp

- EP0838832 B1 20020102 DW200205 H01J9/18 Frn 000pp

PR - FR19960013127 19961028

XIC - H01J-009/00 ; H01J-009/16 ; H01J-009/18 ; H01J-009/32 ; H01J-009/38 ;
H01J-029/94

XP - N1998-184503

AB - EP-838832 The method involves positioning, sealing (8), returning the device to the atmosphere, putting under vacuum and drying after which the getter (50, 51) is hydrogenated and the device closed. The getter may be introduced after sealing and return to the atmosphere or simply after sealing. Following absorption of hydrogen, the device is returned to normal temperatures and may be operated for a period to degas the phosphors during a re-pumping stage before closure.

- The getter may advantageously be kept cool until hydrogenation, then activated by inductive heating. The getter is zirconium or titanium with either one from vanadium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel or chromium or two from vanadium, manganese, iron, cobalt and chromium.

- USE - Cold cathode, microtip displays.

- ADVANTAGE - Maintains and controls hydrogen pressure within device at 10 exp-5 - 1 Pa by preventing hydrogen loss during assembly.(Dwg.4/6)

AW - FED

AKW - FED

EPAB- EP838832 The method involves positioning, sealing (8), returning the device to the atmosphere, putting under vacuum and drying after which the getter (50, 51) is hydrogenated and the device closed. The getter may be introduced after sealing and return to the atmosphere or simply after sealing. Following absorption of hydrogen, the device is returned to normal temperatures and may be operated for a period to degas the phosphors during a re-pumping stage before closure.

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- ADVANTAGE - Maintains and controls hydrogen pressure within device at

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**IW - VACUUM MANUFACTURE METHOD FIELD EMIT DISPLAY TELEVISION GETTER
INTRODUCING THROUGH CHANNEL ASSEMBLE ACTIVATE HYDROGENATION AFTER DRY
STAGE**

**IKW - VACUUM MANUFACTURE METHOD FIELD EMIT DISPLAY TELEVISION GETTER
INTRODUCING THROUGH CHANNEL ASSEMBLE ACTIVATE HYDROGENATION AFTER DRY
STAGE**

INW - LEVIS M; MEYER R; SOURIAU J; SOURIAU J C

NC - 020

OPD - 1996-10-28

ORD - 1998-04-29

PAW - (COMS) COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE

**TI - Vacuum manufacturing method for field emission display for TV - using
getter which is introduced through channel during assembly and then
activated and hydrogenated after drying stage**

**USAB- US6077141 The method involves positioning, sealing (8), returning the
device to the atmosphere, putting under vacuum and drying after which
the getter (50, 51) is hydrogenated and the device closed. The getter
may be introduced after sealing and return to the atmosphere or simply
after sealing. Following absorption of hydrogen, the device is
returned to normal temperatures and may be operated for a period to
degas the phosphors during a re-pumping stage before closure.**

**- The getter may advantageously be kept cool until hydrogenation, then
activated by inductive heating. The getter is zirconium or titanium
with either one from vanadium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel or
chromium or two from vanadium, manganese, iron, cobalt and chromium.**

- USE - Cold cathode, microtip displays.

**- ADVANTAGE - Maintains and controls hydrogen pressure within device at
10 exp-5 - 1 Pa by preventing hydrogen loss during assembly.**

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